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THE SPIDER GENUS *THYMOITES* IN AMERICA
(ARANEAE: THERIDIIDAE)

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No. 7 — *The Spider Genus Thymoites in America*
(Araneae: Theridiidae)

The small spiders belonging to the genus *Thymoites* have been poorly collected. Of the very few specimens available from South America, most represent new species, but several species that had been misplaced are here redescribed or illustrated for the first time.

The species now placed in *Thymoites* have migrated from genus to genus. First I placed them (1957) in *Paidisea* Bishop and Crosby. Archer established *Tholocco* for some members of the genus; Bryant established *Thymoella*. In 1959 I thought that *Sphyrotinus* Simon was the correct and oldest name for the group, but also synonymized *Hypobares* Simon, *Phlto* Simon, and *Thonastica* Simon, *Hubba* O. P.—Cambridge, *Garricola* Chamberlin, *Spclobion* Chamberlin and Ivie, and *Brontosauricella* Bristowe. Of these genera *Hubba*, *Spclobion* and *Brontosauricella* have type species that are typical members of the genus. Now (Levi and Levi, 1962) we find that *Thymoites* Keyserling is the oldest name for the group. But because the species included are small, and the males are easily mistaken for erigonid spiders, it is possible that a still older name is hidden among the multitude of generic names of the family Linyphiidae (Micyrphantidae).

One species of interest from the well-collected northern United States and here described as new is *Thymoites minnesota*. One specimen was on hand in 1957 when I described the United States and Canadian species. Its large size, its similarity to this group, and its uniqueness caused me to postpone description with the thought that it might have been imported from another part of the world. A year later I noticed its striking resemblance to *Theridion oleatum* L. Koch—a Siberian species—but it was still a unique specimen. In 1961 another male was found, this one in a garbage dump in Minnesota, a likely place for an introduced species. Now that I have seen theridiids from all parts of America and other parts of the world, I believe it to be a native species allied to *Thymoites oleatus* (L. Koch), new comb., of Siberia. The female *T. oleatus* resembles *Theridion pretense* Sørensen, suggesting that the two males on hand may be the undescribed males of *T. pretense*, known only from Greenland, the high Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, and Mount Washington in New Hampshire.

I am grateful to the following colleagues for the loan of specimens or for the privilege of examining valuable type specimens: Dr. A. M. Chickering for his theridiid collection now housed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; Dr. W. J. Gertsch of the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); Prof. M. Vachon and Mr. J. F. Jézéquel of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Dr. A. Collart and Mr. J. Kekenbosch of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (ISNB); Mr. J. Prószyński, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; Dr. O. Kraus of the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt; Dr. G. Owen Evans, Mr. E. Browning, Mr. K. Hyatt and Mr. D. Clark of the British Museum (Natural History); Prof. M. Birabén, director of the Museo Argentino di Ciencias Naturales, for specimens from the La Plata Museum; Mrs. D. L. Frizzell (Dr. H. Exline) for a personal collection and, with Dr. E. S. Ross, for the collection of the California Academy of Sciences; Dr. L. Brundin of the Natural History Museum, Stockholm; and Dr. R. V. Chamberlin for a specimen belonging to the University of Utah (UU). Fr. Chrysanthus checked the Latin specific names. The examination of types in European museums was made possible by a National Science Foundation Grant (G-4317); the completion of the revision was aided by a grant from the National Institutes of Health (AI-01944).

THYMOITES Keyserling

Thymoites Keyserling, 1884, Die Spinnen Amerikas. Theridiidae, 2(1): 161.

Type species by monotypy: *T. crassipes* Keyserling, 1884. The name *Thymoites* is masculine in gender.

Note. A description and diagnosis of the genus has been published recently (Levi and Levi, 1962). Species of the United States and Canada, and those of Central America and West Indies were discussed in previous papers (Levi, 1957, 1959); in the keys "fig." in lower case refers to these previous papers, "Figs." capitalized refers to the illustrations in this publication.

Misplaced *Thymoites* species.

Sphyrotinus bimucronatus Simon = *Episinus bimucronatus* (Simon)

S. delfini Simon = probably *Nesticus delfini* (Simon) NESTICIDAE

Thymoites bigibbosus Roewer = *Episinus immundis* (Keyserling)

T. bituberculatus (Keyserling) = *Episinus immundis* (Keyserling)

T. immundis (Keyserling) = *Episinus immundis* (Keyserling)

One species was unavailable: *Thymoites cancellatus* Mello-Leitão, 1943, Rev. Mus., La Plata, n.s. 3:104. Female holotype from Río Atuel, Mendoza, Argentina, in the Museum of La Plata.

Key to female *Thymoites*

- 1a. Dorsum of abdomen with sclerotized spots 2
- 1b. Dorsum of abdomen without sclerotized spots 3
- 2a. Dorsum of abdomen with 15 to 20 sclerotized spots, venter with sclerotized areas (1957, figs. 384, 387); New Mexico, northern Mexico
sclerotis (Levi)
- 2b. Abdomen with small spots, the bases of setae; eastern U. S., Mexico
marxi (Crosby)
- 3a. Epigynum a knob or a depression with a posterior projecting lip (1957, figs. 405, 406, 409; 1959, fig. 420) 4
- 3b. Epigynum flat, or if with a depression then without projecting posterior lip 7
- 4a. Epigynum with a depression and a posterior projecting lip (1959, figs. 420, 422); Mexico to Panama *boquete* (Levi)
- 4b. Epigynum without depression 5
- 5a. Tip of knob with dumbbell-shaped dark mark; a loop of duct on each side of knob (1957, figs. 368-370); Utah, Pacific Coast states of U. S. *camano* (Levi)
- 5b. Epigynum otherwise 6
- 6a. In ventral view U-shaped dark mark on knob (1957, fig. 404); Florida
sarasota (Levi)
- 6b. In ventral view an upside down, dark, V-shaped mark on knob (1957, figs. 408, 412); eastern U. S. *unimaculatus* (Emerton)
- 7a. Epigynum with a distinct bordered depression (1957, figs. 361, 378; 1959, fig. 428) 8
- 7b. Epigynum otherwise 10
- 8a. Depression with a median septum (1957, figs. 360-362); ducts as in 1957, figures 358, 359; U. S. to Venezuela, West Indies
pallidus (Emerton)
- 8b. Depression without median septum 9
- 9a. A dark transverse mark anterior to and slightly wider than depression (1957, fig. 378); connecting ducts very short (1957, fig. 377); Arizona, Pacific Coast of U. S. *pictipes* (Banks)
- 9b. No transverse mark anterior to depression (1959, fig. 428); connecting ducts longer (1959, fig. 427); Mexico to Peru
confraternus (Banks)

- 10a. Epigynum with ducts opening at posterior border; openings often in distinct, often in sclerotized area touching border 30
- 10b. Epigynum with duct opening in center; openings often in dark spots and indistinct 11
- 11a. Duct very coiled as seen through epigynum (1959, figs. 390, 391); Trinidad to eastern Brazil *piarco* (Levi)
- 11b. Duct otherwise 12
- 12a. A semicircular or curved dark lip anterior to openings (1957, fig. 379; 1959, figs. 405, 412, 418) 13
- 12b. No such lip present 16
- 13a. Openings in two contiguous circular dark spots (1959, fig. 412); Panama *notabilis* (Levi)
- 13b. Openings otherwise 14
- 14a. Openings in a depression (1957, fig. 379); ducts very short (1957, fig. 377); Arizona, Pacific Coast states *pictipes* (Banks)
- 14b. Openings otherwise; ducts longer 15
- 15a. Openings in widely separated dark spots (1959, fig. 418); Panama *bogus* (Levi)
- 15b. Openings both in a single small central depression (1959, fig. 405); Guatemala to Ecuador *caracasanus* (Simon)
- 16a. A dark spot anterior to dark area that probably contains openings (Fig. 63); Peru *sanctus* (Chamberlin)
- 16b. No such dark spot present 17
- 17a. Ducts leaving openings in a posterior direction (1959, figs. 362, 372; Figs. 64, 65) 18
- 17b. Ducts leaving openings in a lateral or anterior direction 21
- 18a. Ducts fused for a short length posterior to single opening; a duct loop visible on each side ventral to seminal receptacles (1959, figs. 361, 362); Mexico to Venezuela *delicatulus* (Levi)
- 18b. Ducts not fused; no loops visible 19
- 19a. Ducts opening into a light shallow depression (1957, fig. 417); south-eastern U. S.; Mexico, probably West Indies *expulsus* (Gertsch and Mulaik)
- 19b. Duct openings in a dark spot 20
- 20a. Posterior rim of epigynum sclerotized (Fig. 65); Colombia *unisignatus* (Simon)
- 20b. Posterior rim of epigynum not sclerotized (1959, fig. 372); Mexico *bradti* (Levi)
- 21a. Posterior rim of epigynum sclerotized or dark posterior to openings 22
- 21b. Rim not sclerotized 28
- 22a. Ducts leaving openings in an anterior direction, parallel for a short distance (Fig. 45); southern Brazil *alotus* sp. n.
- 22b. Ducts otherwise 23
- 23a. Ducts leaving openings in a lateral direction 24
- 23b. Ducts leaving openings in a diagonal or anterior direction 25
- 24a. Duct openings in a pair of dark spots (1959, fig. 368); ducts looping (1959, fig. 367); Mexico *chiapensis* (Levi)

- 24b. Duct openings in or posterior to a common dark spot (1959, fig. 430); ducts not looping (1959, fig. 429); Costa Rica
vivus (O. P.-Cambridge)
- 25a. A pair of dark spots anterior to opening (Fig. 2); Peru *ramon* sp. n.
- 25b. Without pair of dark spots. 26
- 26a. A small median tongue on posterior margin of epigynum (Fig. 6); Colombia*anserma* sp. n.
- 26b. Posterior margin of epigynum straight. 27
- 27a. Tarsi longer than metatarsi; leg four longest; Mexico *boneti* (Levi)
- 27b. Metatarsi longer than tarsi; first leg longest; southeastern U. S. to southern Mexico, probably West Indies *expulsus* (Gertsch and Mulaik)
- 28a. Openings in two adjoining black spots, ducts leaving laterally (1959, fig. 388); Panama to Venezuela*stylifrons* (Simon)
- 28b. Openings otherwise; ducts leaving toward anterior. 29
- 29a. Ducts with a loop as in Figure 14; Venezuela*struthio* (Simon)
- 29b. Duct elbowed but without loops as in Figure 28; southeastern Brazil
iritus sp. n.
- 30a. Ducts narrow, one-tenth diameter of seminal receptacles; or not visible through epigynum 35
- 30b. Ducts wide, at their widest point more than one-fifth width of seminal receptacles, visible through epigynum. 31
- 31a. Ducts with several large coils visible through epigynum (Fig. 68); Trinidad*simla* (Levi)
- 31b. Duct coils otherwise or absent 32
- 32a. Openings some distance apart (1959, figs. 375, 376); Panama
reservatus (Levi)
- 32b. Openings touching or joined 33
- 33a. Ducts looping toward anterior margin of seminal receptacles; their entrance into the seminal receptacles visible through the epigynum (1959, figs. 373, 374); Mexico*corus* (Levi)
- 33b. Ducts without such loops; entrance of duct into seminal receptacles not visible through epigynum. 34
- 34a. Ducts touching for a short distance after leaving openings; a loop of narrower ducts visible posterior to seminal receptacles through epigynum (1959, figs. 377, 378); Central America.*indicatus* (Banks)
- 34b. Ducts separate after leaving openings; posterior to seminal receptacles a pigmented wide portion of duct loop is visible through epigynum (1957, figs. 420, 421; 1959, figs. 355, 356); Arizona to Panama
maderae (Gertsch and Archer)
- 35a. Openings in a squarish sclerotized spot; length of ducts less than radius of seminal receptacles (1957, figs. 380, 381); Texas to Costa Rica*missionensis* (Levi)
- 35b. Openings otherwise, ducts longer than shorter radius of seminal receptacles 36
- 36a. Two pairs of small dark spots in center of epigynum; ducts enter seminal receptacles anteriorly (1959, figs. 425, 426; Fig. 58) 37
- 36b. Epigynum otherwise; ducts enter seminal receptacles posteriorly 38

- 37a. Duct looping on each side; opening without septum (Figs. 58, 59); Bolivia *incachaca* sp. n.
- 37b. Duct without loop on each side; opening with a septum (1959, figs. 425, 426); Panama *prolatus* (Levi)
- 38a. Eyes with some red pigment; ducts with two pairs of loops (Fig. 47); southern Brazil *ebus* sp. n.
- 38b. Eyes without red pigment; ducts loop once at most 39
- 39a. Length of seminal receptacles almost twice width 40
- 39b. Seminal receptacles subspherical or pear-shaped 42
- 40a. Duct loops extend on each side beyond seminal receptacles (Figs. 25, 26); southern Brazil, northern Argentina *puer* (Mello-Leitão)
- 40b. Duct loops not extending laterally 41
- 41a. Duct short, curved (Figs. 3, 4); Venezuela *maracayensis* sp. n.
- 41b. Duct longer, with shallow loops (Figs. 32, 33); southeastern Brazil *mirus* sp. n.
- 42a. Seminal receptacles pear-shaped (Fig. 19) 43
- 42b. Seminal receptacles subspherical 44
- 43a. Duct elbowed anterior to openings; entrance of duct into seminal receptacles visible through epigynum as dark spot (1959, figs. 339, 340); Panama *chickeringi* (Levi)
- 43b. Duct curved; epigynum otherwise (Figs. 19, 20); southeastern Brazil *anicus* sp. n.
- 44a. Ducts leave openings in an anterior direction, parallel a short distance (1957, figs. 414, 415; 1959, figs. 342, 343); Texas to Panama *illudens* (Gertsch and Mulaik)
- 44b. Ducts otherwise 45
- 45a. Ducts with shallow loops (Figs. 37, 40) 40
- 45b. Ducts straight or curved (1959, figs. 334, 346; Figs. 1, 7) 47
- 46a. Fertilization ducts and connecting ducts originating together on seminal receptacles (Figs. 37, 38); southeastern Brazil *ilvan* sp. n.
- 46b. The two ducts originating some distance apart on seminal receptacles (Figs. 40, 41); Paraguay *villaricaensis* sp. n.
- 47a. Ducts straight 48
- 47b. Ducts curved 50
- 48a. Seminal receptacles less than their diameter from posterior margin (1957, fig. 416; 1959, fig. 365); southeastern U. S. to Mexico, probably West Indies *crispus* (Gertsch and Mulaik)
- 48b. Seminal receptacles more than their diameter from posterior margin; Peru 49
- 49a. Ducts narrowing toward openings (Figs. 1, 2) *ramon* sp. n.
- 49b. Ducts of equal width throughout (Figs. 7, 8) *crassipes* Keyserling
- 50a. Southeastern Brazil (Fig. 27) *rarus* (Keyserling)
- 50b. Mexico to Lesser Antilles 51
- 51a. Total length 1.2 mm (1959, figs. 334, 335); Chiapas, Panama, Lesser Antilles *luculentus* (Simon)
- 51b. Total length 1.3-1.7 mm (1959, figs. 345-347); Mexico, Greater Antilles *guanicae* (Petrunkevitch)

- 15a. Median apophysis a prominent rectangular sclerite in ventral view, its long axis parallel to cymbium (1959, fig. 419); Mexico to Panama
boquete (Levi)
- 15b. Median apophysis otherwise 16
- 16a. Tegulum showing duct; duct with 90° bend or loop (1959, figs. 348, 349); Mexico, Greater Antilles*guanicae* (Petrunkevitch)
- 16b. Tegulum otherwise 17
- 17a. Tip of embolus coiling around conductor (1957, figs. 365, 366); U. S. to Venezuela, West Indies*pallidus* (Emerton)
- 17b. Tip of embolus straight 18
- 18a. Distal part of embolus thread-like 19
- 18b. Embolus not visible or distal parts not thread-like 21
- 19a. Tegulum showing duct loop (Fig. 49); eyes with red pigment (Fig. 46); southern Brazil*ebus* sp. n.
- 19b. Tegulum without such duct loop, eyes not reddish 20
- 20a. Embolus very long; subtegulum not visible in ventral view (1959, fig. 360); Mexico to Venezuela*delicatus* (Levi)
- 20b. Embolus shorter, subtegulum visible in ventral view (1957, fig. 388-391); eastern U. S.*vivimaculatus* (Emerton)
- 21a. Embolus hidden by tegulum or conductor in ventral view 22
- 21b. Embolus partly visible in ventral view 24
- 22a. Palpus with conductor shaped as in 1957, figure 375; Arizona, Pacific Coast of U. S.*pictipes* (Banks)
- 22b. Palpal conductor translucent, difficult to see; Panama 23
- 23a. Long axis of conductor parallel to cymbium (1959, fig. 341)
chickeringi (Levi)
- 23b. Long axis of conductor at angle to cymbium (Fig. 43)*amprus* sp. n.
- 24a. Conductor subspherical, stalked (1959, figs. 336-338); Mexico to Panama; Lesser Antilles*luculentus* (Simon)
- 24b. Conductor otherwise; if stalked, not subspherical 25
- 25a. Median apophysis a heavily sclerotized sclerite (1957, figs. 382, 383); Texas to Costa Rica*missionensis* (Levi)
- 25b. Median apophysis lightly sclerotized (1957, fig. 400); southeastern U. S. to southern Mexico, probably West Indies
expulsus (Gertsch and Mulaik)
- 26a. Carapace with anterior projection in eye region; length of carapace anterior to chelicerae more than two-thirds length behind chelicerae 27
- 26b. Carapace otherwise; if bulging anteriorly, length less than one-half carapace length behind chelicerae 33
- 27a. Anterior projection with two dorsal "ears" (Fig. 35); southern Brazil*melloleitaoni* (Bristowe)
- 27b. Anterior projection otherwise 28
- 28a. Anterior median eyes near or on tip of projection 30
- 28b. Anterior median eyes near base of projection or half way up projection 29
- 29a. Tip of projection slightly wider than neck (1959, figs. 385, 386); Panama to Venezuela*stylifrons* (Simon)

- 29b. Projection evenly tapering to tip (Figs. 17, 18); southeastern Brazil
anicus sp. n.
- 30a. Anterior median eyes as far apart as anterior laterals (1959, fig. 402);
Trinidad *simla* (Levi)
- 30b. Anterior median eyes separated by less than anterior laterals ... 31
- 31a. Projection truncate in lateral view (Figs. 30, 31); southeastern Brazil
mirus sp. n.
- 31b. Projection pointed in lateral view... .. 32
- 32a. Distance between anterior median eyes and posterior medians less than
distance between posterior laterals (1959, fig. 380); Central America...
indicatus (Banks)
- 32b. Distance between anterior median eyes and posterior medians more
than twice distance between posterior laterals (Figs. 12, 13); Vene-
zuela *struthio* (Simon)
- 33a. A row of strong setae between anterior and posterior median eyes
(Figs. 74, 75); carapace longer than 1.0 mm; Minnesota, Michigan...
minnesota sp. n.
- 33b. No such setae present; carapace less than 0.8 mm total length... 34
- 34a. A bulge above posterior median eye bordered by a seam (1959, figs.
392, 393; Fig. 50); Trinidad to eastern Brazil..... *piarco* (Levi)
- 34b. Carapace without such a bulge. 35
- 35a. A transverse seam between anterior and posterior median eyes ... 36
- 35b. No transverse seam between anterior and posterior median eyes... 40
- 36a. Anterior median eyes on a truncate projection (Figs. 51, 52); Vene-
zuela *gibbithorax* (Simon)
- 36b. Eye region otherwise 37
- 37a. Median eyes on a common short stalk (1959, figs. 406, 413) ... 38
- 37b. Eye region otherwise 39
- 38a. Carapace subcircular (1959, fig. 407); distal prong of median apoph-
ysis a flat shield (1959, fig. 409); Guatemala to Ecuador.....
caracasanus (Simon)
- 38b. Carapace pear-shaped (1959, fig. 414); distal prong of median apoph-
ysis a narrow finger (1959, fig. 415); Panama *notabilis* (Levi)
- 39a. Embolus with a long filament (Fig. 57); ectal side of cymbium with
few setae; Venezuela *lobifrons* (Simon)
- 39b. Embolus short without filament (Fig. 24); dense setae on ectal side
of cymbium; Peru *lori* sp. n.
- 40a. A strong spine lateral to each posterior median eye (1959, figs. 398,
399); Dominican Republic *banksi* (Bryant)
- 40b. No such spine present. 41
- 41a. Embolus without filament (Fig. 9); Peru *crassipes* Keyserling
- 41b. Embolus with filament 42
- 42a. A shallow groove between anterior and posterior eye rows (Figs. 51,
52); Venezuela *gibbithorax* (Simon)
- 42b. No groove between anterior and posterior eye rows ... 43
- 43a. Clypeus with a groove below anterior eyes, convex below (Fig. 39);
Paraguay *villaricaensis* sp. n.
- 43b. Clypeus concave (1959, fig. 379); Central America... *indicatus* (Banks)

THYMOITES RAMON sp. n.

Figures 1, 2

Type. Female holotype from near Caupañillaya, between Tarma and San Ramón, 2600 m elev., Junín, Peru (W. H. Koepeke), in the Senckenberg Museum. The specific name is a noun in apposition after the type locality.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs orange-yellow, patellae slightly lighter. Abdomen whitish without pigment. Anterior median eyes smaller than others and without pigment, others with black and silver pigment. Anterior eyes slightly projecting over clypeus. Anterior median eyes a little more than their diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. Posterior eyes their diameter apart. Total length 2.2 mm. Carapace 0.91 mm long, 0.86 mm wide. First femur, 1.43 mm; patella and tibia, 1.40 mm; metatarsus, 1.04 mm; tarsus, 0.57 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.10 mm; third, 0.85 mm; fourth, 1.22 mm.

Diagnosis. The genitalia, characterized by spherical seminal receptacles more than their diameter apart, and tapering connecting ducts (Fig. 1), distinguish this species from *T. crassipes*.

THYMOITES MARACAYENSIS sp. n.

Figures 3, 4

Type. Female holotype from Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela, in the Senckenberg Museum (no. RII/9165/1). The specific name is an adjective after the type locality.

Description. Carapace rich brown. Sternum brown. Legs brown with coxae and patellae lighter. Abdomen whitish with sparse dorsal gray pigment and an indistinct gray ring around spinnerets. Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, one and one-quarter diameters apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior median eyes three-quarters diameter apart, one diameter from laterals. Total length 1.4 mm. Carapace 0.66 mm long, 0.62 mm wide. First femur, 0.75 mm; patella and tibia, 0.75 mm; metatarsus, 0.50 mm; tarsus, 0.35 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.60 mm; third, 0.52 mm; fourth, 0.69 mm.

Diagnosis. The long seminal receptacles distinguish this species from most *Thymoites*; the shorter connecting ducts (Figs. 3, 4) distinguish it from *T. mirus*.

THYMOITES ANSERMA sp. n.

Figures 5, 6

Type. Female holotype from 8 km north of Anserma, Caldas, Colombia, 17 March 1955 (E. I. Schlinger, E. S. Ross), in the California Academy of Sciences. The specific name is a noun in apposition after the type locality.

Description. Carapace, sternum yellow. Legs red-brown. Abdomen white. Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, a little more than their diameter apart, and one diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes one and one-half diameters apart, one and two-thirds diameters from laterals. Abdomen very soft. Total length 2.0 mm. Carapace 0.71 mm long, 0.68 mm wide. First femur, 1.45 mm; patella and tibia, 1.30 mm; metatarsus, 1.14 mm; tarsus, 0.58 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.04 mm; third, 0.73 mm; fourth, 1.11 mm.

Diagnosis. The large, spherical seminal receptacles (Fig. 5) and the projecting tongue on the posterior margin of the epigynum (Fig. 6) distinguish this species from *T. boneti* (Levi).

THYMOITES CRASSIPES Keyserling

Figures 7-11

Thymoites crassipes Keyserling, 1884, Die Spinnen Amerikas, Theridiidae, 2(1): 162, pl. 7, fig. 100, ♀, ♂. Male lectotype, here designated, from Pumamarca, [1900 m elev., Junín, prov. Tarma], Peru, in the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, examined.

Description. Carapace dull orange, light in middle, around margin, and in eye region. Sternum, legs orange. Abdomen whitish without marks. Carapace of male projecting in eye region with two setae at the tip and one seta between anterior median and lateral eyes. Anterior median eyes smaller than laterals. Anterior median eyes of male a little more than their diameter apart; posterior eyes more than their diameter apart. Anterior eyes of female their diameter apart; posterior eyes their diameter apart. Chelicerae probably with two teeth on anterior margin, but this is uncertain. Total length of female 2.1 mm. Carapace 0.94 mm long, 0.87 mm wide. Second patella and tibia, 1.04 mm; third, 0.91 mm. Total length of male 2.0 mm. Carapace 0.91 mm long, 0.83 wide. First femur, 1.36 mm; patella and tibia, 1.52 mm; metatarsus, 0.92 mm; tarsus, 0.52 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.17 mm; third, 0.91 mm; fourth, 1.45 mm.

The embolus and conductor of the palpus are translucent and difficult to see. Only the radix and median apophysis are sclerotized. The embolus is very short (Fig. 9). The female has the opening of the epigynum invisible and on the posterior margin. The connecting canals are transparent and difficult to see (Fig. 7); the fertilization duct shows through the transparent epigynum (Fig. 8).

THYMOITES STRUTHIO (Simon), new combination

Figures 12-16

Theridion struthio Simon, 1894, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1: 542, fig. 555, ♂, *nomen nudum*; 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 64: 142. Male lectotype here designated from Caracas, Venezuela, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, examined.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs dark orange. Abdomen grayish white. Cephalothorax of male with a long projection bearing anterior median eyes near tip (Figs. 12, 13). Anterior median eyes smaller than other eyes in both sexes. Anterior median eyes of female one and one-half diameters apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior median eyes of female slightly less than their diameter apart, two-thirds diameter from laterals. Abdomen of male with a sclerotized ring around spinnerets. Epigynum with ends of ducts showing (Fig. 15), portion of duct ending in seminal receptacles unusually thin and transparent and difficult to see in cleared preparations. Total length of female 1.7 mm. Carapace 0.64 mm long, 0.52 mm wide. First femur, 0.66 mm; patella and tibia, 0.65; metatarsus, 0.45; tarsus, 0.27 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.49 mm; third, 0.39 mm; fourth, 0.54 mm. Total length of male 1.7 mm. Carapace 1.04 mm long, 0.52 mm wide. First femur, 0.67 mm; patella and tibia, 0.71 mm; metatarsus, 0.53 mm; tarsus, 0.30 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.58 mm; third, 0.39 mm; fourth, 0.62 mm.

Records. Ten ♂, 4 ♀ paratypes collected with holotype from Caracas, Venezuela.

THYMOITES ANICUS sp. n.

Figures 17-21

Type. Male holotype from Botanical Gardens, São Paulo, Brazil, 13 January 1959 (A. M. Nadler), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs yellow. Abdomen whitish. Carapace of male without anterior projection. Diameter of anterior median eyes two-thirds that of posterior medians in male. Anterior median eyes slightly more than their diameter from laterals in males, their diameter apart and slightly more than their diameter from laterals in females. Posterior eyes their radius apart. All eyes of female slightly smaller than those of male and slightly farther apart. Total length of female 1.1 mm. Carapace 0.55 mm long, 0.44 mm wide. First femur, 0.60 mm; patella and tibia, 0.56 mm; metatarsus, 0.36 mm; tarsus, 0.29 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.42 mm; third, 0.37 mm; fourth, 0.48 mm. Total length of male 1.6 mm. Carapace 0.85 mm long, 0.52 mm wide. First femur, 0.78 mm; patella and tibia, 0.78 mm; metatarsus, 0.41 mm; tarsus, 0.31 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.65 mm; third, 0.45 mm; fourth, 0.62 mm.

Diagnosis. The palpus (Fig. 21) is very small, has translucent sclerites, and is exceedingly difficult to examine; it is very close to that of *T. stylifrons* (Simon), but differs in some details of sclerites. The species further differs from *T. stylifrons* by its much larger eyes, long setae at the end of the male carapace projection (Figs. 17, 18) and in having the opening of the epigynum located posteriorly (Figs. 20) rather than centrally in the epigynum.

Records. Brazil. São Paulo: ♀ paratype collected with ♂ holotype; Ipiranga, São Paulo, 12 Jan. 1959. ♂ paratype (A. M. Nadler. AMNH).

THYMOITES LORI sp. n.

Figures 22-24

Type. Male holotype from La Merced, Junín, Peru, 1 Jan. 1959 (A. M. Nadler), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Carapace, sternum orange. Legs grayish orange. Abdomen whitish. Carapace with a swelling in area of anterior median eyes (Figs. 22, 23). Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, two diameters apart, one and one-half diameters from laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, two diameters from laterals. Total length 1.3 mm. Carapace 0.78 mm long, 0.59 mm wide. First femur, 0.68 mm; patella and tibia, 0.66 mm; metatarsus, 0.50 mm; tarsus, 0.36 mm.

Second patella and tibia, 0.59 mm; third, 0.45 mm; fourth, 0.66 mm.

Diagnosis. Like *T. prolatus*, the cymbium has setae on the ectal side (not shown in Fig. 24), and the palpal femur and tibiae are enlarged. It differs, however, from *T. prolatus* in having a shorter embolus (Fig. 24) and having the area of the anterior median eyes of the carapace swollen (Figs. 22, 23).

Record. One ♂ paratype collected with holotype.

THYMOITES PUER (Mello-Leitão), new combination

Figures 25, 26

Theridion puer Mello-Leitão, 1941, Rev. Mus. La Plata, n.s., 2: 211, fig. 15, ♀. Female holotype from Guadalupe, Provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina, in the Museo de la Plata, examined.

This species is very similar to *T. guanicae* (Petrunkevitch), but the ducts loop laterally beyond the seminal receptacles. The species may be the same as *T. rarus* (Keyserling).

Record. Brazil. Santa Catarina: Nova Teutonia, lat 27° 11'S, long 52° 23'W, 300-500 m, May 1957, ♀ (F. Plaumann, ISNB).

THYMOITES RARUS (Keyserling), new combination

Figure 27

Theridium rarum Keyserling, 1886, Die Spinnen Amerikas, Theridiidae, 2(2):237, pl. 20, fig. 291, ♀. Female holotype from Blumenau, [Santa Catarina], Brazil, in the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, apparently lost.

This species seems similar to *T. guanicae* (Petrunkevitch). It has a dark longitudinal line on the dorsum.

THYMOITES IRITUS sp. n.

Figures 28, 29

Type. Female holotype from Santa Teresa, Est. Espírito Santo, Brazil, 26 Jan. 1959 (A. M. Nadler), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Carapace dark brown. Sternum brown with a slightly rugose texture. Legs lighter brown, coxae lightest. Abdomen whitish. Eyes subequal in size. Anterior median eyes one diameter apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior eyes

less than their diameter apart. Total length 1.2 mm. Carapace 0.59 mm long, 0.52 mm wide. First femur, 0.61 mm; patella and tibia, 0.61 mm; metatarsus, 0.43 mm; tarsus, 0.26 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.50 mm; third, 0.39 mm; fourth, 0.53 mm.

Diagnosis. Unlike *T. struthio*, the connecting ducts of *T. iritus* have only shallow loops (Fig. 28).

THYMOITES MIRUS sp. n.

Figures 30-34

Type. Male holotype from Teresópolis, Est. Rio de Janeiro, 900-1000 m elev., Brazil, March 1946 (H. Sick), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an adjective meaning wonderful.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs orange-yellow, some black around eyes and distal segments of legs dusky. Abdomen whitish. Head of male with a blunt anterior projection (Figs. 30, 31). Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others. Anterior eyes of female one diameter apart, one-quarter diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes one diameter apart, two-thirds diameter from laterals. Total length of female 1.5 mm. Carapace 0.68 mm long, 0.58 mm wide. First femur, 0.85 mm; patella and tibia, 0.80 mm; metatarsus, 0.58 mm; tarsus, 0.36 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.68 mm; third, 0.50; fourth, 0.73 mm. Total length of male 1.5 mm. Carapace 0.91 mm long, 0.44 mm wide. First femur, 0.75 mm; patella and tibia, 0.75 mm; metatarsus, 0.49 mm; tarsus, 0.31 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.55 mm; third, 0.42 mm; fourth, 0.58 mm.

Diagnosis. The shorter projection of the male carapace (Figs. 30, 31) and the structure of the male palpus (Fig. 34) separate this species from *T. struthio*; the longer connecting ducts (Figs. 32, 33) distinguish this species from *T. maracayensis*.

Record. One ♀ paratype collected with ♂ holotype.

THYMOITES MELLOLEITAONI (Bristowe)

Figures 35, 36

Brontosauriella melloleitaoni Bristowe, 1938, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) 2: 72, figs. 8-13, ♂. Male holotype from "Santa Catharina," Brazil, in the British Museum, examined.

This species was collected from a termite nest gallery.

THYMOITES ILVAN sp. n.

Figures 37-38

Type. Female holotype from Forest Reservation, São Paulo, Brazil, 16 Jan. 1959 (A. M. Nadler), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs yellow-brown. Abdomen whitish. Posterior median eyes slightly larger than others. Anterior median eyes their diameter apart, less than one-quarter diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes their radius apart, one-quarter diameter from laterals. Total length 1.3 mm. Carapace 0.53 mm long, 0.44 mm wide. First femur, 0.65 mm; patella and tibia, 0.65 mm; metatarsus, 0.43 mm; tarsus, 0.28 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.52 mm; third, 0.40; fourth, 0.53 mm.

Diagnosis. The shorter legs distinguish this species from *T. rarus*. The fine winding ducts (Fig. 37) distinguish *T. ilvan* from *T. luculentus* and *T. guanicae*. The close origin of fertilization ducts and connecting ducts from the seminal receptacles (Fig. 37) and lack of abdominal spots distinguish the species from *T. villarricaensis*. This may be the female of *T. ipiranga*.

THYMOITES VILLARRICAENSIS sp. n.

Figures 39-42

Type. Male holotype from Villarrica, Guaira, Paraguay (Silvestri), in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (no. 22816). The species is named after the type locality.

Description. Carapace orange with a median longitudinal black line; eyes on black spots. Sternum, legs orange-yellow. Abdomen orange-white with five to seven discrete round black spots, four or six on sides of dorsum, one posterior above spinnerets. Genital area on venter of male black. Carapace of male high and slightly projecting in eye region (Fig. 39). Eyes of male subequal in size and quite small. Anterior median eyes their diameter apart, their diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes two-thirds diameter apart, one and one-half diameters from laterals. Anterior median eyes of female slightly smaller than others, their diameter apart, a little more than their diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes two-thirds diameter apart, three-quarters diameter from laterals. Total length of female 1.4 mm. Carapace 0.67 mm long, 0.55 mm wide. First femur, 1.12 mm; patella and tibia, 0.87 mm; metatarsus, 0.75 mm;

tarsus, 0.38 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.65 mm; third, 0.55 mm; fourth, 0.78 mm. Total length of male 1.4 mm. Carapace 0.82 mm long, 0.66 mm wide. First femur, 1.17 mm; patella and tibia, 1.17 mm; metatarsus, 0.91 mm; tarsus, 0.48 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.95 mm; third, 0.68 mm; fourth, 0.91 mm.

Diagnosis. The black spots on the abdomen, and the separate origin of fertilization and connecting ducts from the seminal receptacles (Fig. 40) distinguish females from *T. ilvan*; the shorter seminal receptacles distinguish the species from *T. mirus*, and the shorter projection of the male carapace (Fig. 39) and the shorter palpal embolus distinguish it from *T. indicatus* (Banks).

Records. One ♀ and 1 ♂ paratype collected with holotype.

THYMOITES AMPRUS sp. n.

Figure 43

Type. Male holotype from Experimental Gardens, Panama Canal Zone, 10-14 July, 1950 (A. M. Chickering), in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Spider colorless, whitish; only eyes have some black pigment. Carapace not modified. Diameter of anterior median eyes half that of posterior medians. Anterior median eyes a little more than one diameter apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior eyes their diameter apart. Abdomen with a few long setae. Total length 1.1 mm. Carapace 0.62 mm long, 0.53 mm wide. First femur, 0.84 mm; patella and tibia, 0.84 mm; metatarsus, 0.53 mm; tarsus, 0.36 mm. Second patella and tibia 0.60 mm; third, 0.47 mm; fourth, 0.70 mm.

Diagnosis. The small eyes suggest that this species might belong to the genus *Styposis*; however, the palpus indicates that it belongs in *Thymoites* (Fig. 43). The small anterior median eyes and the structure of the palpus distinguish it from other species, particularly from *T. luculentus*.

THYMOITES ALOITUS sp. n.

Figures 44-45

Type. Female holotype from Nova Teutonia, lat 27° 11'S, long 52° 23'W, Santa Catarina, Brazil, Feb. 1956 (F. Plaumann) in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. The spider is entirely yellow except for a black patch above spinnerets. The posterior median eyes are slightly oval with a long axis parallel to carapace axis. Anterior median eyes much smaller than others, one and one-quarter diameters apart, one-third diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes two-thirds of their longer diameter apart, their radius from laterals. Total length 1.7 mm. Carapace 0.60 mm long, 0.56 mm wide. First femur, 0.90 mm; patella and tibia, 1.00 mm; metatarsus, 0.60 mm; tarsus, 0.42 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.80 mm; third, 0.54 mm; fourth, 0.84 mm.

Diagnosis. *Thymoites aloitus* differs from *T. ebus* by having spermathecal seminal receptacles (Figs. 44, 45).

Records. Three ♀ paratypes collected with type, 1 ♀ paratype, May 1957 from type locality.

THYMOITES EBUS sp. n.

Figures 46-49

Type. Male holotype from Nova Teutonia, lat 27° 11'S, long 52° 23'W, Santa Catarina, Brazil, May 1957 (F. Plaumann) in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs yellow. Eyes ringed by some red pigment. Abdomen yellow-white with a black patch above spinnerets in some specimens. Carapace of male without projections (Fig. 46). Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, one and one-half diameters apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior eyes about one diameter apart. Abdomen of male quite high (Fig. 46). Total length of female 1.1 mm. Carapace 0.48 mm long, 0.42 mm wide. First femur, 0.56 mm; patella and tibia, 0.53 mm; metatarsus, 0.34 mm; tarsus, 0.32 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.44 mm; third, 0.38 mm; fourth, 0.54 mm. Total length of male 1.0 mm. Carapace 0.52 mm long, 0.46 mm wide. First femur, 0.62 mm; patella and tibia, 0.60 mm; metatarsus, 0.36 mm; tarsus, 0.32 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.52 mm; third, 0.32 mm; fourth, 0.54 mm.

Diagnosis. The male of *T. ebus* is distinguished from related Brazilian species by lacking projections on the head (Fig. 46) and by having reddish eyes, and the female can be separated from most species by the long coiled duct and from *T. aloitus* by having oval seminal receptacles (Fig. 47).

Records. Two ♀ collected with type; 2 ♀, 1 ♂ June 1955 from type locality.

THYMOITES PIARCO (Levi), new combination

Figure 50

Sphyrotinus piarco Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 153, figs. 390-394, ♀, ♂. Male holotype from Trinidad Lesser Antilles, in the American Museum of Natural History.

An additional collection from Brazil indicates that males and females are correctly matched. The carapace shape of the males from Brazil is quite different (Fig. 50) from that of specimens collected in Trinidad; the male genitalia are similar; the duct in the female genitalia may be slightly shorter.

Distribution. Trinidad to eastern Brazil.

Additional record. Brazil. Pará: Belém, Goeldi Museum, Feb. 1959, ♀, ♂ (A. M. Nadler, AMNH).

THYMOITES GIBBITHORAX (Simon), new combination

Figures 51-53

Theridion gibbithorax Simon, 1894, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1: 542, fig. 556, ♂, *nomen nudum*; 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 64: 144. Male holotype from Colonia Tovar, [Aragua], Venezuela, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, examined.

THYMOITES IPIRANGA sp. n.

Figure 54

Type. Male holotype from Ipiranga, São Paulo, Brazil, 12 Jan. 1959 (A. M. Nadler), in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is a noun in apposition after the type locality.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs orange. Abdomen whitish with a black patch above spinnerets (probably a characteristic of the individual specimen). Carapace without bulges or extensions. Anterior median eyes slightly smaller than others, two-thirds diameter apart, one-quarter diameter from laterals. Posterior median eyes their radius apart, two-thirds diameter from laterals. Abdomen with a sclerotized ring around pedicel. Total length 1.3 mm. Carapace 0.65 mm long, 0.52 mm wide. First femur, 0.91 mm; patella and tibia, 1.00 mm; metatarsus, 0.55 mm; tarsus, 0.38 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.69 mm; third, 0.47 mm; fourth, 0.65 mm.

Diagnosis. The sclerotized ring around the pedicel distinguishes this from most species, the stalked conductor (Fig. 54) from *T. madrae*. This species may be the male of *T. ilvan*.

THYMOITES LOBIFRONS (Simon), new combination
 Figures 55-57

Theridion lobifrons Simon, 1894, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1: 542, fig. 558, *nomen nudum*; 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 64: 143. Male holotype from Caracas, [Dist. Fed.], and Colonia Tovar, [Aragua], Venezuela in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, examined.

Record. Venezuela. Aragua: Rancho Grande, Dec. 1954, ♂ (A. M. Nadler, AMNH).

THYMOITES INCACHACA sp. n.
 Figures 58-60

Type. Male holotype from Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 31 Aug. 1956 (L. Peña) in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. The specific name is a noun in apposition, after the type locality.

Description. Carapace, sternum, legs yellow; abdomen whitish. Carapace of male not modified (without projections in eye region). Anterior median eyes slightly larger than others. Those of male their radius apart, their radius from laterals; posterior eyes their diameter apart. Anterior median eyes of female one diameter apart, their radius from laterals. Posterior median eyes one and one-third diameters apart, one diameter from laterals. Total length of female 1.1 mm. Carapace 0.65 mm long, 0.62 mm wide. First femur, 1.30 mm; patella and tibia, 1.20 mm; metatarsus, 1.04 mm; tarsus, 0.52 mm. Second patella and tibia, 0.93 mm; third, 0.65 mm; fourth, 1.0 mm. Total length of male 1.6 mm. Carapace 0.71 mm long, 0.68 mm wide. First femur, 1.30 mm; patella and tibia, 1.30 mm; metatarsus, 1.10 mm; tarsus, 0.56 mm. Second femur, 1.05 mm; second patella and tibia, 1.05 mm; third, 0.73 mm; fourth, 1.06 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is very close to *T. prolatus* (Levi) and also has fine setae on the ectal side of the palpal cymbium (not shown in Fig. 60). It differs from *T. prolatus* in that the embolus of the male palpus is longer and has a smaller base (Fig. 60), and in that the female connecting ducts (Fig. 58) are longer.

Records. Bolivia. Cochabamba: Incachaca, 31 Aug. 1956, ♀ paratype (L. Peña, ISNB).

THYMOITES SANCTUS (Chamberlin), new combination

Figures 61-63

Garricola sanctus Chamberlin, 1916, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60: 231, pl. 16, figs. 5, 7, ♀. Female holotype from San Miguel, 2000 m elev., [Ayacucho], Peru, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, examined.

THYMOITES UNISIGNATUS (Simon)

Figures 64-66

Hypobares unisignatus Simon, 1894, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1: 552, fig. 559. Male holotype from San Esteban, [Carabobo], Venezuela in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, examined; 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 64: 144.

The ducts of a female from Colombia are longer. They extend slightly posteriorly, then bend and go anteriorly toward the opening.

Record. Colombia. Magdalena: Aracataca, 21 April 1928, ♀ (P. J. Darlington).

THYMOITES SIMLA (Levi), new combination

Figure 67, 68

Sphyrotinus simla Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 153, figs. 401-403, ♂. Male holotype from Trinidad, Lesser Antilles, in the American Museum of Natural History.

The genitalia of the female (Figs. 67, 68) are here illustrated for the first time.

Record. Lesser Antilles. Trinidad. Simla near Arima, 26 Feb. 1959, ♀, ♂ (A. M. Nadler, AMNH).

THYMOITES MINNESOTA sp. n.

Figures 74-76

Type. Male holotype from under carton, garbage dump, Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota, 17 June 1961 (H. Levi) in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The specific name is a noun in apposition after the type locality.

Description. Carapace yellow with a median longitudinal gray mark. Sternum, legs yellow. Abdomen whitish with two longitudinal rows of black marks on dorsum. Venter with a black mark in epigastric area and a black mark anterior and lateral to spinnerets. A groove between anterior and posterior eyes bearing strong setae (Figs. 74, 76). Eyes subequal in size.

Anterior eyes one and one-half diameters apart, one and one-half diameters from laterals. Posterior eyes separated by slightly more than two diameters. Total length 2.4 mm. Carapace 1.2 mm long, 1.0 mm wide. First femur, 1.7 mm; patella and tibia, 2.1 mm; metatarsus, 1.5 mm; tarsus, 0.7 mm. Second patella and tibia, 1.3 mm; third, 0.8 mm; fourth, 1.3 mm.

Diagnosis. This species is very close to *T. oleatus* (L. Koch) of Siberia (Figs. 69-73) but differs slightly in the palpal sclerites (Fig. 76).

Note. This may well be *Theridion petrense* (Sörensen), of which the male is unknown, and which has been collected in Greenland, Canada and New Hampshire.

Record. Michigan, Marquette Co.: Sauks Head Lake, 2 July 1932. ♂ (R. V. Chamberlin, UU).

THYMOITES CARACASANUS (Simon), new combination

Theridion caracasanus Simon, 1894, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 1: 541, 542, fig. 557, ♂, *nomen nudum*; 1895, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 64: 143. Male holotype from Caracas, Venezuela, in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, examined; 1903, Histoire Naturelle des Araignées, 2: 989.

Hubba insignis O.P.-Cambridge, 1897, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Araneida, 1: 231, pl. 30, fig. 4, ♂. Male holotype from Guatemala, in the British Museum, probably lost. —Banks, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69: 85, figs. 31, 33, 51, ♂.

Sphyrotinus insignis, —Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 154, figs. 404-410, ♀, ♂.

Note. The holotype of *Theridion caracasanus* was believed lost, but has recently been found in a bottle with unsorted theridiids. Examination of it corroborated Simon's suggestion (1903) that *Hubba insignis* might be a synonym.

Distribution. Guatemala to Venezuela, Ecuador.

Additional records. Ecuador. Pichincha: 35 km NW of Santo Domingo de los Colorados, 22 Dec. 1958, ♀ (A. M. Nadler, AMNH).

THYMOITES CONFRATERNUS (Banks), new combination

Theridium confraternus Banks, 1898, Proc. California Acad. Sci., (3) 1: 236, pl. 14, fig. 11, ♂. Male holotype from Tepic, Mexico, destroyed.

Sphyrotinus confraternus, —Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 150, fig. 382, ♂.

Sphyrotinus deprus Levi, 1959, *ibid.*, p. 157, figs. 427-428, ♀. Female holotype from Panama Canal Zone, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, NEW SYNONYMY.

Distribution: Central Mexico to Peru.

Records: *Venezuela*. *Carabobo*: San Esteban, 1888, ♀, ♂ (E. Simon, MNHN). *Ecuador*: *Guayas*: Milagro, July 1943 (H. E., D. L. Frizzell). *El Oro*: Río Jubanes, Pasaje, 23 Oct. 1942. (R. Walls); Quebrada Bejneal, 10 km SW of Arenillas, Oct. 1942 (R. Walls). *Peru*. *Piura*: Mallares, Río Chira, Dec. 1941 (H. E. Frizzell); 4 km E. of hacienda Meolles, Jan. 1939 (H. E., D. L. Frizzell).

THYMOITES DELICATULUS (Levi), new combination

Sphyrotinus delicatulus Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121(3): 146, figs. 360-362, ♀, ♂. Male holotype from Panama Canal Zone in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Distribution. Guerrero, Mexico to Venezuela.

Additional record. *Venezuela*. *Carabobo*: Valencia, ♀ (MNHN).

THYMOITES EXPULSUS (Gertsch and Mulaik), new combination

Paidisca expulsa, —Levi, 1957, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 112: 109, figs. 400, 416, 417, ♀, ♂, map 39.

Sphyrotinus expulsa, —Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 146, figs. 365-366, ♀.

Note. Record from Soledad, Cuba (Levi, 1959), should read from Las Villas province, not Oriente.

Distribution. Southeastern United States, Mexico, probably West Indies.

THYMOITES MADERAE (Gertsch and Archer), new combination

Theridion maderae Gertsch and Archer, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1171:12, figs. 30, 31, ♀, ♂. Male holotype from Madera Canyon, Santa Rita mtns., Arizona, in the American Museum of Natural History.

Tholocco maderae, —Archer, 1950, Paper Alabama Mus. Nat. Hist., no. 30: 16.

Paidisca maderae, —Levi, 1957, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 112: 106, figs. 397, 398, 420, 421, map 37, ♀, ♂.

Sphyrotinus maderae, —Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 147, figs. 350-356, ♀, ♂.

Distribution. Arizona to Panama.

Additional record. *Honduras*. *Copán*: Copán, sweeping weeds (Roys).

THYMOITES PALLIDUS (Emerton), new combination

Dipoena pallida Emerton, 1913, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., 18: 213, pl. 1, fig. 4, ♂. Male holotype from Buttonwoods, Rhode Island, in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Tholocco pallida, —Archer, 1950, Paper Alabama Mus. Nat. Hist., no 30: 16.

Paidisca pallida, —Levi, 1957, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 112: 99, figs. 358-366, ♀, ♂; map 35.

Sphyrotinus pallidus, —Levi, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 121: 158.

Distribution. Massachusetts, Utah, southern California, West Indies to Venezuela.

Additional records. *Haiti.* Port-au-Prince, 9 Nov. 1959, ♀ (A. M. Nadler, AMNH). *Venezuela.* Carabobo. San Esteban, 1888 (E. Simon, MNHN).

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